

Extends the power of the President under Public Law 91-151 to regulate interest rates on deposits and share accounts in financial institutions to June 1, 1971 (now expires March 22, 1971).

Extends the authority of the President to apply price and wage controls under the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970 (Pub. L. 91-379) to June 1, 1971 (now expires April 1, 1971).

S. J. Res. 56. Mr. Stennis, et al.; 2/24/71. Rules and Administration.

Autorizes the Seabee Memorial Association, Incorporated to erect a memorial on the public grounds in the District of Columbia, or its environs, in honor and commemoration of the Seabees of the United States Navy who have served their country with the "Can Do" spirit in building for peace.

S. J. Res. 57. Mr. Roth; 2/25/71. Judiciary.

Constitutional Amendment - Provides that no person who attained the age of seventy years shall be appointed to be a judge or justice of the United States.

Provides that no person who has attained the age of sixty-five years shall be a Senator, except that any Senator who attains such age while in such office may serve for the remainder of the term for which he was elected or appointed.

Provides that no person who has attained the age of sixty-eight years shall be a Representative, except that any Representative who attains such age while in such office may serve for the remainder of the term for which he was elected or appointed.

S. J. Res. 58. Mr. Bellmon; 2/25/71. Commerce.

Establishes a Joint Congressional Committee to be known as the Joint Committee on Energy to be composed of five members of the Senate to be appointed by the President of the Senate and five members of the House to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Directs the joint committee to make continuing studies of all matters relating to energy and sources of energy, including, but not limited to: (1) the production and consumption of energy in the United and other countries; (2) the location of known and potential reserves of fuels and other sources of energy in the United States and other countries; (3) the transportation of fuels and other sources of energy from the time of their extraction until ultimate consumption; (4) the development and utilization of all present and potential sources of energy; (5) the relationship of the production and consumption of energy to the environment; and (6) capital investment in industries producing fuel to attract needed investment.

Requires annual reports with recommendations. Grants the committee necessary powers and authorizes expenses.

S. J. Res. 59. Mr. Eagleton; 3/1/71. Foreign Relations.

Provides that, except as authorized in this resolution, the President shall not commit the Armed Forces of the United States to hostilities. Provides that no treaty previously or hereafter entered into by the United States shall be construed as authorizing or requiring the Armed Forces of the United States to engage in hostilities without further Congressional authorization. Recognizes that such treaties as the Charter of the United Nations, the North Atlantic Treaty, and the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty do not authorize or require the

President to commit the Armed Forces of the United States to engage in hostilities without a further authorization from both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

Permits the President to commit the Armed Forces of the United States to hostilities to the extent authorized by Congress through a declaration of war, statute, or joint resolution, but authorization to commit the Armed Forces of the United States to hostilities may not be inferred from legislative enactments, including appropriation bills, which do not specifically include such authorization. Provides that the Congress recognizes that during such authorized hostilities against an enemy country or enemy forces, the President's powers as Commander in Chief and Chief Executive provide him with the further authority, regardless of the limitations contained in the specific declaration of war or other authorizing statute or resolution, to order the Armed Forces of the United States to deliberately enter, invade, or intrude upon the territory or airspace of a country with which the United States is not then engaged in hostilities: (a) when in hot pursuit of fleeing enemy forces who have attacked, or engaged in battle with, the Armed Forces of the United States and then retreated to the territory or airspace of such country, to the extent necessary to repel such attack or complete such battle, or (b) when a clear and present danger exists of an imminent attack on the United States or the Armed Forces of the United States by enemy troops located in such country, to the extent necessary to eliminate such danger.

Provides that in the absence of a governing congressional authorization described in this act, the President may commit the Armed Forces of the United States to hostilities, to the extent reasonably necessary to: (a) repel an attack on the United States by military forces with whom the United States is not engaged in hostilities at the time of such attack and to eliminate or reduce the effectiveness of any future attacks by such military forces which are committing the attack being repelled; or (b) repel an attack on the Armed Forces of the United States by military forces with whom the United States is not engaged in hostilities at the time of such attack and concurrently to eliminate or reduce any clear and present danger of future attacks by the military forces which are committing the attack being repelled; and (c) withdraw citizens of the United States, as rapidly as possible, from any country in which such citizens are there due to their own volition and with the express or tacit consent of the government of such country, are being subjected to an imminent threat to their lives, either sponsored by such government or beyond the power of such government to control. Requires the President to make every effort to terminate such a threat without using the Armed Forces of the United States. Directs the President, where possible, to obtain the consent of the government of such country before using the Armed Forces of the United States.

Requires the commitment of the Armed Forces of the United States to hostilities pursuant to this resolution to be reported promptly by the President to the Congress, together with a full account of the circumstances under which such hostilities were initiated, the estimated scope of such hostilities, and the consistency of such hostilities. Requires the question of continuing or terminating any such hostilities to be decided upon by the Congress as soon as possible and not more than thirty days from the day on which hostilities were initiated, under the following procedures: (a) any bill or resolution, authorizing the continuance or termination of military hostilities if sponsored or cosponsored by one-third of the Members of the House of

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Congress in which it originates, shall be considered reported to the floor of such House no later than one day following its introduction, unless the Members of such House otherwise determine by yeas and nays; and any such bill or resolution referred to a committee after having passed one House of Congress shall be considered reported from such committee within three days after it is referred to such committee, unless the Members of the House referring it to committee shall otherwise determine by yeas and nays; and (b) any bill or resolution reported shall immediately become the pending business of the House to which it is reported, and shall be voted upon within three days after such report, unless such House shall otherwise determine by yeas and nays.

Provides that in any case where the Armed Forces of the United States have been committed to authorized hostilities, the President shall, while such hostilities are in progress, report to the Congress periodically on the status of such hostilities, as well as on the estimated scope and length of such hostilities.

Provides that this resolution shall not apply to hostilities commenced before the enactment of the resolution.

S. J. Res. 60. Mr. Baker; 3/1/71. Judiciary.

Authorizes the President to issue annually a proclamation designating the fourth full calendar week in May of each year as "National Credit Week", and inviting the people and business community of the United States to provide and participate in programs which will increase the appreciation of the value of credit to business and our national strength.

S. J. Res. 61. Mr. Harris; 3/2/71. Judiciary.

Authorizes the President to issue a proclamation designating April 16, 1971, as "Jim Thorpe Day" and calling upon the people of the United States to observe such day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

S. J. Res. 62. Mr. Griffin; 3/3/71.  
Interior and Insular Affairs.

Directs the Secretary of the Interior to have displayed around the base of the Washington Monument, District of Columbia, the flags of each of the fifty States of the Union in addition to the flag of the United States.

S. J. Res. 63. Mr. Stevens; 3/4/71. Judiciary.

Constitutional Amendment - Provides that notwithstanding the provision of clause 2 of section 2 of article 1 of the Constitution relating to the age of a Representative, no person shall be a Representative who has not attained the age of 22 years. Provides that notwithstanding the provision of clause 3 of section 3 of such article relating to the age of a Senator, no person shall be a Senator who has not attained the age of 27 years.

S. J. Res. 64. Mr. Williams, et al.; 3/4/71.  
Judiciary.

Authorizes the President to issue a proclamation designating the week of April 25, 1971, through May 1, 1971, as "National ROTC Band Week," and calling upon the people of the United States and interested groups and organizations to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

S. J. Res. 65. Mr. Cook, et al.; 3/5/71.  
Atomic Energy.

Establishes the Federal Committee on Nuclear Development to be composed of 21 members. Provides that 4 Members be appointed by the Speaker of the House (two from each political party), 4 Members be appointed from the Senate (two from each political party), the Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Commerce, the Secretary of Labor, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and the chairman and eight members from the general public to be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Directs the Committee to study, review, and evaluate the present provisions of the Atomic Energy Act and examine the atomic energy program of the United States generally, with the specific objectives of ascertaining whether the existing civilian nuclear program is responsive to the public need, assessing the validity of the assumptions upon which the existing program is built, and determining what changes, if any, should be made in that program.

Grants it necessary powers and requires a final report with recommendations.

## Representatives.

Requires that in the appointment of such members that due consideration be given to providing representation on the committee from the various committees of the Senate and the House of Representatives having jurisdiction over matters relating to the environment. Exempts the appointment of such Members without regard to the provisions of section 132 of Public Law 91-510.

Provides that the Committee shall select its chairman which shall alternate between the Senate and the House of Representatives with each Congress.

Provides that no legislative measure shall be referred to the committee and provides that it shall have no authority to report any such measure to the Senate or to the House of Representatives.

Gives the Committee the duty of: (1) conducting a continuing comprehensive study and review of the interrelationship between the character and extent of environmental and technological changes on population, communities, and industries; (2) studying methods of using all practicable means and measures, including financial and technical assistance, in a manner calculated to foster, promote, create, and maintain conditions under which man and nature can exist in harmony, and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations of America; and (3) developing policies that would encourage maximum private investment in means of improving environmental quality.

Requires annual reports by the committee. Grants the Committee necessary powers and authorizes necessary appropriations.

S. J. Res. 18. Mr. Taft; 1/27/71.  
Foreign Relations.

Provides that the deployment and commitment to combat of the Armed Forces of the United States in, within the territorial waters of, or over the territory or territorial waters of any other nation is authorized and shall be undertaken only with specific prior authorization of Congress by law; except that the President, as Commander in Chief, is authorized to deploy and commit to combat such Armed Forces at his sole discretion: (1) when he finds that the territory or the Armed Forces of the United States are under attack or imminent threat of attack; (2) when he finds that such deployment is necessary to fulfill a treaty obligation of the United States not qualified by constitutional or treaty contained limitations of conditions; (3) when he finds that such deployment is necessary to effectuate a declaration of war acted on by the Congress; or (4) when he finds that such deployment is necessary to exercise the inherent right of self-defense of the Nation or its nationals pursuant to established principles of international law or article 51 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Requires the President to notify the Congress within twenty-four hours after any such finding of all action he has taken at his sole discretion pursuant to any such finding. Provides that in the event the Congress is not in session, then the President shall convene the Congress in an extraordinary session and so notify the Congress within forty-eight hours after such finding. Provides that this authorization shall terminate upon the passage of a concurrent resolution to that effect by both Houses of Congress.

Provides that the Congress declares that it is the policy of the United States that each of the several free Southeast and South Asian nations should have the primary responsibility for the defense of its own territorial integrity. Provides that it is the policy of the United States where requested and where needed to furnish economic and military material assistance to such

nations whose territorial integrity is threatened by armed aggression. Provides that the Congress specifically authorizes the continued deployment of the Armed Forces of the United States in the territorial limits of the Republic of South Vietnam for such time and in such manner as the President, as Commander in Chief, shall deem necessary and appropriate to accomplish a responsible and irreversible withdrawal of such Armed Forces of the United States and the assumption by the Armed Forces of the Republic of South Vietnam at the earliest feasible date of the responsibility for the defense of the territorial integrity of the Republic of South Vietnam. Provides that the Armed Forces of the United States should not be deployed or committed to combat in Indochina in territory other than that of the Republic of South Vietnam, except as provided in this Act. Provides that this declaration of policy and authorization shall terminate upon the passage of a concurrent resolution to that effect by both Houses of Congress.

S. J. Res. 19. Mr. Hatfield, et al.; 1/28/71.  
Armed Services.

Repeals the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 effective November 1, 1971.

S. J. Res. 20. Mr. Hatfield, et al.; 1/29/71.  
Armed Services.

Repeals the Military Selective Service Act of 1967 effective December 31, 1971.

S. J. Res. 21. Mr. Anderson, et al.; 1/29/71.  
Interior and Insular Affairs.

Provides for the appropriation of funds to assist school districts adjoining or in the proximity of Indian reservations, to construct elementary and secondary schools and to provide proper housing and educational opportunities for Indian children attending these public schools. Authorizes the appropriation of \$27,400,000 annually for each of the fiscal years 1971, 1972, and 1973.

S. J. Res. 22. Mr. Taft; 2/1/71. Judiciary.

Designates the Sunday starting the last full week in October of each year as "Cleaner Air Week". Authorizes the President to issue a proclamation: (1) calling upon every American citizen to undertake a year-round campaign to abate destructive air pollution from all sources, including smoke, soot, fly ash, noxious fumes, and gases in homes, factories, and communities; (2) requesting State and local governments, Air Pollution Control League, the Chamber of Commerce, business, labor, churches, schools, civil groups, and agencies of public information to cooperate fully in the observance of Cleaner Air Week; and (3) directing the appropriate agencies of the Federal Government to assist in arousing public awareness of the need for active participation in the fight for clean air, and to conduct an intensive, continuous, public educational program for air sanitation throughout the Nation.

S. J. Res. 23. Mr. Percy; 2/1/71. Judiciary.

Authorizes the President to issue a proclamation designating the period from March 21, 1971, through March 27, 1971, as "National Tropical Fish Week" and calling upon the people of the United States and interested groups and organizations to observe such week with appropriate ceremonies and activities.